

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA  
WESTERN DIVISION

No. 5:20-CV-47-D

VAMSI NALLAPATI & IGM SURFACES, LLC, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

JUSTH HOLDINGS, LLC, and HARI HARA )  
PRASAD NALLAPATY, )

Defendants, )

v. )

VAMSI NALLAPATI, VINAY BHARADWAJ, )  
ROHIT GANGWAL, COSMOS GRANITE )  
DALLAS, LLC, COSMOS GRANITE )  
CHARLOTTE, LLC, and COSMOS GRANITE )  
CHARLESTON, LLC, )

Counter-Defendants. )

ORDER

This matter is before the court on Defendants' unopposed motion for leave to maintain under seal certain exhibits filed in support of two motions. [DE-240]. For the reasons stated below, the motion to seal is allowed.

"[T]he courts of this country recognize a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 (1978) (internal footnote omitted). The Fourth Circuit has directed that before sealing publicly-filed documents, the court must first determine if the source of the public's right to access the documents is derived from the common law or from the First Amendment. *Stone v. Univ. of Md.*, 855 F.2d 178, 180 (4th Cir. 1988). "[T]he common law presumption in favor of access attaches to all 'judicial records and documents,' [while] the First Amendment guarantee of

access has been extended only to particular judicial records and documents[,]” such as those filed in connection with a motion for summary judgment. *Id.* (quoting *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 597 & citing *Rushford v. New Yorker Magazine, Inc.*, 846 F.2d 249, 253 (4th Cir. 1988); *In re Washington Post Co.*, 807 F.2d 383, 390 (4th Cir. 1986)). “[D]ocuments filed with the court are ‘judicial records’ if they play a role in the adjudicative process, or adjudicate substantive rights.” *In re Application of the U.S. for an Order Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 2703(D)* (“*In re Application*”), 707 F.3d 283, 290 (4th Cir. 2013) (citations omitted); *see also United States v. Amodeo*, 44 F.3d 141, 145 (2d Cir. 1995) (“[T]he item filed must be relevant to the performance of the judicial function and useful in the judicial process in order for it to be designated a judicial document.”).

Courts apply the “experience and logic” test to determine whether there is also a First Amendment right to access, which provides more substantive protection to the public’s interest in access than does the common law. *In re Application*, 707 F.3d at 291; *Rushford*, 846 F.2d at 253. Under this test, the court considers “(1) ‘whether the place and process have historically been open to the press and general public,’ and (2) ‘whether public access plays a significant positive role in the functioning of the particular process in question.’” *In re Application*, 707 F.3d at 291 (quoting *Baltimore Sun Co. v. Goetz*, 886 F.2d 60, 64 (4th Cir. 1989)). The Fourth Circuit has determined that the more rigorous First Amendment standard should apply to documents filed in connection with a summary judgment motion in a civil case “[b]ecause summary judgment adjudicates substantive rights and serves as a substitute for a trial,” which is generally open to the public. *Rushford*, 846 F.2d at 252–53.

Here, two of the exhibits, [DE-233-1, 233-2], were filed in conjunction with a motion to file a reply memorandum out of time, and one of the exhibits, [DE-238], was filed in support of a reply in support of summary judgment. Accordingly, applying the experience and logic test, the

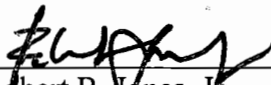
common law right of access applies to the former and the First Amendment right of access applies to the latter. However, “[t]he mere existence of a First Amendment right to access or a common law right of access to a particular kind of document does not entitle[] the press and the public to access in every case.” *Rushford*, 846 F.2d at 253 (citation omitted). “To overcome the First Amendment standard, sealing must be ‘essential’ to preserve important, higher interests,” *BASF Plant Sci., LP v. Commonwealth Sci. & Indus. Research Organisation*, No. 2:17-CV-503, 2019 WL 8108115, at \*2 (E.D. Va. Aug. 15, 2019) (citation omitted), and “narrowly tailored to serve that interest,” *Rushford*, 846 F.2d at 253. The “protection of a party’s interest in confidential commercial information, such as a trade secret, where there is a sufficient threat of irreparable harm” is a recognized exception to the “presumptive openness of judicial proceedings.” *Publicker Indus., Inc. v. Cohen*, 733 F.2d 1059, 1071 (3d Cir. 1984) (citing *Stamincarbone, N.V. v. American Cyanamid Co.*, 506 F.2d 532, 539–42 (2d Cir.1974)). The party seeking to deny access bears the burden. *Rushford*, 846 F.2d at 253.

To determine whether records should be sealed, the court must follow the procedure established in *In re Knight Publishing Company*, 743 F.2d 231 (4th Cir. 1984). The court must first provide “public notice of the request to seal and allow the interested parties a reasonable opportunity to object.” *Id.* at 235–36. Notice is sufficient where a motion is docketed reasonably in advance of its disposition. *Id.* at 235. Second, the court considers less drastic alternatives, such as redaction of any sensitive material. *Id.* at 235–36. Then, if the court determines that public access should be denied, the court must provide specific reasons and factual findings supporting the decision to seal. *Id.*

The motion to seal was filed on May 27, 2022, and has been accessible to the public on the court’s computerized case management and case filing system since that time. Thus, the public has

been provided with notice and an opportunity to object to the motion. *See Knight*, 743 F.2d at 234 (noting that the Third Circuit found notice sufficient where a motion was docketed reasonably in advance of its disposition); *see also Oliver v. Williams*, No. 5:09-CT-3027-H, 2010 WL 2927456, at \*1 (E.D.N.C. July 21, 2010). No objections to sealing have been lodged. Having reviewed the proposed sealed material, the court finds that it is substantially comprised of commercially sensitive financial information, such that no less drastic alternative to sealing, e.g., redaction, is available. Finally, the court finds that, absent sealing, competitors could access this information to the detriment of the Defendants' business interests. Accordingly, the court finds that Defendants' interest in protecting their commercially sensitive financial information overcomes the public's right to access, and the motion to seal Docket Entries 233-1, 233-2, and 238 is allowed.

So ordered, the 19th day of October, 2022.

  
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Robert B. Jones, Jr.  
United States Magistrate Judge